NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. ADITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SPINOR M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 9:

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, sear Brooms NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth GRRNAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery,-

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Oscar rus Hater Bloods.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- CROWN DIAMONDS. DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—Professor Hartz

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Pourth avenue.—Mr. Oscar Prairren's GRAND CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway, opposite the Moleopolitam Hotel—in theme Ethiopian Entertain-shifted Burkey and Burkesquas —The Black Cook—English Opera with German Accent.

TRULY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—In their Songs, Danges, Eccenterers, Businessayers, &c.—Cinder-Licos—Madagasca: Balgar Troops—Norma-Iot L'ON Parick Francais.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth atreet.—Grippin & Christy's Minstrela.— triopean Minstrelay, Ballads, Bunlisques, &c.—The John Bonsmay—Blade Chook.

TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Controvers, Madro Minstralsy, Burlesques, Baller Diver-CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, A Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughable Entertainments.—The Fewale Clerks

HOOLBY'S OPBRA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN

NRW YORK MUSRUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.—
HRAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTON
TWOM—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHENCE AND AMP.
LISTORISM DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. (11) 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, April 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in erder to have their advertisements properly classifled, they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clook in the evening.

TED NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-

The great Paris Exposition was formerly opened by Napoleon. The arrangements were not completed and the interior view was greatly confused. The American department is greatly behind in erganization.

A serious agitation prevails on both sides of the Rhine in oquesquence of the anti-Prussian feeling expressed by placard in Luxemburg. France and Germany are excited on the subject.
The London journals and English politicians express

regret at the cossion of Russian America to the United States. The revenue of Great Britain exceeded the gov-ernment expenses by two millions and a half of pounds

ols closed at 91 for money in London. United States five-twenties were at 74% in London at the close. United States bonds closed at 78 in Frankfort, and

opened at 84% in Paris.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull, with mid-

From London we have a special letter in analysis of the new Derby Reform bill, propounded to Parliament by Mr. Disraeli on the 1810 of March, in which the writer places in an important point of view the subject of the great struggle which is being made by the British people for sheir franchise rights, as against the "decep-tions" of the two leading political parties which rule

Our special correspondent in Paris recapitulates the teading points of argument used by the opposition mem-bers in the legislative body to-day during the debate on the Thiers interpeliation on the foreign policy of the as exhibiting the relative strength of the imperialists and liberals. The defence of Napoleon's course by M. Rouher, Minister of State, is characterized as an exoccidingly able effort. The debate on the Mexican ques-

From Ireland our special correspondents fur-From Ireland our special correspondents fur-nish advices reporting the Fenian insurrec-tionary situation as late as those to hand by the cable on that particular subject. It is said that the English government has forbidden the trans-mission of news respecting Fenianism since St. Pa rick's day—when all was quiet—leaving the inference that the contrary, the writers asserting that another rising will be made by the Fenians immediately after the intensely severe weather moderates. Snow had fallen, without full day's intermission, during fifteen days and nights, end a train of ambulance wagons filled with invalides English soldiers had reached Dublin from the out sta-tions. The field operations of both the "belligerents" were suspended on account of the weather.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Eight Hour Labor bill and the bill to regulate the wharves and piers in New York were advanced to a third reading. A communication was received from Comptroller Connelly covering the New York county tax levy. The amount is \$2,216,816. bly several bills of a local character were in the Assembly several b

THE CITY.

Is the Board of Aldermen posterday a resolution in-quiring into the present condition of the negotiation with the general government for a Post Office site was adopted. A resolution directing the Corporation Coun-sel to take legal measures for the widening and extend-ing of Ann and Fulton streets was reterred. The resolubers of the Common Council was passed over the Mayor's veto. A message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution for a purchase of a file of the New York HERALD for twenty-five years was laid on the table. Several other matters of minor importance were transacted and

medial committee on revoking the action of the Com-mon Council of last year in disposing of the lower end of the City Hall Park to the United States government for the erection of a Post Office presented majority and minority reports. The majority report, which favors the repeal of the sale, was laid over, while the minority report was laid on the table.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Republican Association was held last evening at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Iwenty-third street, Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair. The only business not of a routine nature transacted was the appointment of a committee to confer with the organization of which Mr.

pencer is chairman. ship Costa Rica sailed from this port yester. day for China direct by way of the Cape of Good Hope.
The case of the receiver of the Merchants' National
Bank of Washington vs. Leonard Huyck and Joseph B.

Slowart came before the Supreme Court, Chambers, yes orday, on a motion to set aside the order of arrest a for a reduction of bail. The matter was then set down for argument this morning

for argument this morning
A suit was commonced yesterday in the Equity
branch of the United States Circuit Court by the lessees
of the New York theatre, against Robert Brewster, surely
of Salite A. Hinckley, the dameuse of Cendrillon netoriety, to recover for the non-fulfilment of a contract
entered into by her with the plaintiffs. Defendant being
unable to give ball was committed to the euthody of nable to give ball was committed to the enstedy of he United States Marshal and ledged in Ludlow Street

ger in the Custom House, was brought before Commissioner White yesterday on a charge of having obtained from the Amistant Auditor's office the sum of \$1,086 by means of pay rolls alleged to have been altered. The

Commissioner set down the examination for Wednesday.

The April term of the General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding. Louis Muller, charged with killing John McAndrews, pleaded guilty to manafaughter in the fourth degree. James Wall, charged with being implicated in the riot on St. Patrick's Day, was balled in the sum of \$3,000.

The stock market was dull restance.

The stock market was dull yesterday. Gold closed at

The week opened in commercial circles yesterday The week opened in commercial circles yesterday with but few changes from last week. Imported merchandise was generally quiet, but steady. Coffee was firm the ugh quiet. Cotton was unchanged. On 'Change flour was quiet but firm. Wheat was steady. Com was firmer and more active. Oats were higher. Pork was dull and a shade lower. Beef remained steady, white lard was not easontially changed. Freights were dull and heavy. Whiskey was nominal. Naval stores still continued quiet though firm. Patrolaum was a shade easily.

uiet though firm. Petroleum was a shade easier. At the National Drove Yards yesterday there was fair degree of business perceptible in the market for beef cattle, and prices were advanced %c. a 1c. per lb. upon all grades, in view of the scant offerings, which exceeded not 1,150 head. The demand was fair, and the supply was quickly sold. Extra realized 18c., first quality 17c. a 17½c., fair to good 18c. a 17c., and common 12c. a 14c. Mich cows ruled exceedingly dull and heavy, at prices ranging from \$40 to \$110—the latter for extra. onsequent upon the heavy arrivals of dressed calves the market for yeal calves ruled heavy, and a slight decline was submitted to, extra being sold at 120. a 12 4c., and prime 11c. a 11%c., while inferior to common were dis-posed of at 9%c. a 10%c. Sheep and lambs, notwithanding the light receipts, declined 1/c. per lb., with only a moderate demand. We quote the range 7c. 9%c.—latter price for extra. The hog market was with out decided change, being steady and firm at previous prices; ten car loads were on sale, which sold at 7%c. 8%c. The total receipts were 4,000 beaves, 93 mileb cows, 1,216 yeal calves, 15,770 sheep and lambs, and 15,100 swine.

MISCRLLANGOUS

Our letters from Mexico are dated at Mexico eity or the 27th of February, and at Vera Crus on the 19th of March. Vera Crus was closely besieged, the liberals having advanced, and the imperialists were firing upon them from the walls. A surrouder had been demanded, but General Gomez refused to comply. The United States gunboat Tahoma had anchored inside the castie of San Fuan D'Ulion, probably to assist American citizens, if necessary. Maximilian's yacht was coaling and had steam up. The road to the capital was lined with liberals, and it was reported that Diaz had partially occupied it is further said, was for the purpose of holding elections in the districts through which he should pass. If the decision was against him at was probable he would resign in favor of Ortega and take a direct line for the Rip

Our Lima (Peru) correspondence is dated March 16.
There was some prespect of a speedy settlement with
Spain, as the impression prevailed that Chile was about
to break the alliance and make terms for herself. Statements to this effect had been made in Congress, and fears were entertained that a war would ensue between the two allies as soon as they had made peace with th common enemy. There is also a proposition before Congress to abolish the present constitution, as being one adopted by a conquering party. The proposed Congress of all the South American republics will probably not be assembled. Steamers from Panama were quarantized for fear of the yellow fever. Captain Donne, of the ship Scotia, was killed by a sailor at the Chincha Islands on the 22d of February. Two villages in Bolivia had been visited by a fearful thinderstorm, which destroyed more than twenty houses and killed about a hundred people. The United States steamer Peusacoia sailed on the 4th ult. for Son Francisco.

Our Panama correspondence is dated March 24. The Colombian Congress had determined to adjourn to Tolima, in order to be beyond Mosquera's influ giving him an opportunity beforehand however to mend his policy. The required extension of the Panama Rail after a mysterious voyage to Singapore and the Sea, and after a liberal proposition from the Spanish Admiral to purchase her, had arrived at Caliso.

a committee was appointed to wait upon him to inform him that the Senate was in readiness to receive any information he might wish to make known.

The election in Connecticut resulted yesterday in the

The municipal election in Columbus, Ohio, was car ried yesterday by the democrats, with a gain, however, for the republicans. In Detroit, Mich., the republican majority was small.

terday, at which a colored speaker, who had served in the federal army, said that the Southern man was the negro's best friend, and their interests were identical

News from the seat of war in Paraguay comes by th Atlantic cable, and is to the pffect that a proposition for power had been forwarded from the allied South American forces to Lopez.

nder the State military bill. Easy service and good pay are offered.

A detailed report of the recent radical colored ma meeting in Charleston is furnished by our correspondent to-day. Mr. Solon Robinson's speech is given. It was cting that during its delivery several of the wor in the crowd went into hysterics and were carried away casion of a torchlight procession the same evening. A the 26th ult., and at the Board of Trade banquet to-day General Sickles and the United States civil officers of th port are expected to be present. Our Raleigh, N. C., ence says that the late rebel press of the State has thrown a complete summersault, and is now loud in its calls on the negro to vote "right." A repub hean convention was held in Raleigh on the 28th ult. and resolutions thanking Congress and favoring the edu

A machine intended to level rathroad tracks, lay ties deposit rails, lay them in their places, and almost con struct a railroad has been successfully experimented with in San Francisco

The Attorney General of the United States has appr of the title which the city of New York has given to the lower end of the City Hall Park for a new Post Office

Bids for the Pennsylvania State loan were opened yes terday, and exceed the amount required by about eight Advices from Honduras of the 15th inst, state that

Kanul, the Chichiwa chief, had been captured, and all fears of further aggressions from the Indians had sub-The ex-rebel General Bankhead was beaten to death

in Memphis on Saturday night by some person un The capitalists of Troy are talking of establishing new line of steamers to New York.

The Mississippi steamer Alabama, with tweive hun dred bales of cotton on board, is reported to have been ourned about five miles above New Orleans.

Travel on Lake Eric has been resumed. The citizens of St Louis propose to rebuild the Lin The strike of the cotton spinners of Manchester, N

fl., has been abandoned.

Efforts are being made in Baltimore to prevent by peration of the law the holding of a Maryland State

convention authorized by the Legislature.

The negroes in Charleston had another riot about the street cars last night, which might have proved serious

but for the interference of the military.

Every public retail liquor satoon in Boston has been closed by the authorities, except the bars connected with hotels. The latter and the wholesale establishments would-have been closed but for fear of a riot.

The Result is Connectiont-The Republican Defeat.

The election held yesterday in Connecticut has resulted in the success of English, the democratio candidate for Governor, and the defeat of Phineas T. Barnum, the small swindling humbug, for Congress. The two events sistently go together; for they are closely onnected and follow each other in the stural order of cause and effect. The republicans of Connecticut have sunk under the weight of woolly horses, Fejee mermaids, old Joyce Heth, learned seals, fat women, living skeletons, dwarfs, sixlegged sheep, double headed calves and other monstrosities, as the democrats of New York went down under the load of John Morrissey and Fernando Wood. Hawley owes his defeat to the self-convicted humbug and bogus showman, as Hoffman was indebted for his to the prize fighter, fare dealer and copperhead. The election of English is not a triumph of democracy, but a vindication of common decency and morality. A party that could nominate and support for the Congress of the United States such a man as the showman Barnum deserved and met defeat, just as a party that chose for its Congressional candidates a John Morrissey and a Fernando

Wood merited and encountered everthrow. For some years Connecticut has cast her vote against the democracy. Her majorities have sometimes been rolled up by thousands and sometimes been counted by hundreds; but she has kept her faith unswervingly and has maintained her stand steadily in the Union ranks. That she has now fallen back from grace is to be attributed, not to any abandonment or weakening of republican principles, but to the simple fact that the dominant party made nominations not fit to be made and abused the trust and confidence of the people The result in Connecticut may be product

ive of substantial and important benefit to the country at large. If its lesson shall be read aright it will teach all political parties that, however great the strength they may possess they cannot hope to outrage the self-respect of community with impunity. In their nominations for important representative offices they must have regard to common decency and propriety. Bad men frequently succeed in gaining public positions, but their qualities are seldom known in advance of their election, except when the large majority of their constituents are of the same calibre with themselves. But when a great political party boldly puts before a respectable community a candidate notoriously undeserving of support, it does so at its own bazard, and cannot wonder if the rebuke it receives reaches beyond the immediate cause tient; but if the defeat of Hawley through the nomination of Baraum shall have the effect of making all political parties more careful in the selection of their candidates, the result will not be greatly seplered by any semible repub-

The Russe-American Purchase-The Climan

of Mr. Seward's Foreign Pelley. The treaty just concluded between the high contracting parties at Washington for the transfer of Russian America to the United States for the cash equivalent of seven millions of dollars in gold may be considered the distinguishing and crowning achievement of Mr. Seward's foreign policy. With a laudable ambition to leave some conspicuous and enduring landmark behind him in connection with his name as the head of our Executive Department on foreign affairs, he has at last made a decided hit in this acquisition from Russia of a landmark which covers a superficial area greater than that of the empires of France and Austria combined, and which embraces a mountain peak (Mount St. Elias), two thousand feet higher than Mont Blanc, "the monarch" of the en, at the very head of the mighty backb of the American continent, away up yonder under the brilliant auroral lights of the Arctic Circle-with Mount St. Elias, we say, as Mr. Seward's diplomatic monument, may he not joyously exclaim, with good old Simeon, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace,

for mine eyes have seen thy salvation?" We are inclined to be enthusiastic over this schievement, like the heroic Dutch veteran in his description of the great battle of Blenheim. We remember, however, that he was cooled down as with a wet blanket by that direct question from "his little grandchild, Wilhelmine," "What good came of it?" And what was his answer?

"Indeed, I cannot tell." quoth he

So, if we are asked what advantages or equivalents do we get for Mr. Seward's prosed seven millions in gold for Russian America, we are constrained to answer that we cannot tell, but it is a tremendous acquisition of territory. It is larger than the original thirteen United States of America all put together! Only think of that. And all for seven millions in gold! May not this amount ten times multiplied be hid away under the seventeen thousand feet of perpetual snow of Mount St. Elias? He is the head and front of the gold and silver chain of California, Nevada Mexico and Central and South America, and why, therefore, should not old St. Elias disclose the richest placer of them all, provided you can get at it? It may be a white elephant, a costly keepsake; but there can be no mistaking its political bearings. It points to an alliance, political, commercial and military, offensive and defensive, between Russia and the United States, against England and France, in the future adjustments of the balances of power in both hemispheres.

In this broad and important view, leaving all statistics of beaver skins, seahorse teeth and fish oil, Mount St. Elias and all conjectures of gold and silver mines, out of the ques tion, Mr. Seward has flanked England from the north pole or northwest passage, and has gained the icebound key of Behring Strait between Asia and America. He has only to purchase the Strait of Magellan, the islands on the one side and the mainland on the other. in order to place both extremes of this continent within our grasp. Patagonia must be a splendid country for the development of the human form; for there the half-starved aborigines are said to grow eight feet high. But Russian America, with Mount St. Elias, Behring Strait and its majestic icebergs, are glory enough for one day. Mr. Seward thus oms up in bold relief as an encouraging example of diplomatic perseverance for a grand result. He worked very hard through all the war, on the rebellion, the slavery question, the Mason and Slidell question, on negtral rights.

French intervention in Mexico and he has accumulated a mass of diplomatic correspondence on these subjects which would occupy one printer at least a hundred years to put in type ; and what does it all amount to? A muddle and a medley of positions, promises, doctrines, demands, concessions, facts and arguments that would puzzle even Prince Gortschakoff to make head or tail of, much as he is said to ad-

mire Mr. Seward's diplomacy. Satisfied that all these labors were doom to the cobwebs, Mr. Seward, since the collapse of the rebellion, has been aiming at some thing in the way of diplomacy more tangible, positive and enduring. And so for the last two years he has been nosing about in the West Indies for the purchase of an island or half an island, or a naval station, or a coal ing depot, and has failed only from the want of the ready cash. Next we find him as mediator, contriving a South American peace convention in Washington; and then we have him planning a grand surprise for Maximilian, which ends is the wild goose chase of Campbell and Sherman. He missed all his chances in Mexico and lot slip all his neutrality chances in Canada with the Fenians. He has lost many golden opportunities for grand results; but may they not all be excused in this grand achievemen this Napoleonic idea of Russian America?

Here is matter for a sensation in Paris and London, and for demands upon the Czar for an explanation. Here is an opening for the acquisition of fifty thousand Esquimaux, every man of whom can drink a half gallon of fish oil for breakfast. And yet we are told that this treaty will be rejected. The rumor, we guess, was intended for the Connecticut election; but as that election is now over we expect the Senate will be better prepared to consider the ques tion whether this mighty republic shall halt in its grand career or advance to the North Pole.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway It will be seen by our London correspondence, published to-day, that the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway are looking up. By the general panic last year, which ffected seriously all railroad property, and especially through the failure of Sir Morton Peto the stock, bonds and affairs of this railbecame greatly depressed. It appears also that there was a combination both here and in England of speculators to injure the road as well as Mr. McHenry, the gentleman who, it is known, organized this important enterprise. We are happy to see that, after all his difficulties and suspense, the crisis is past and Mr. McHenry has triumphed. A meeting of the parties interested in the railway was held in onden. From the proceedings we learn that Mr. McHenry will continue to be the master and guiding spirit of the road and that he preparing to devote his rare abilities to make it what it ought to be. The measures agree upon at the meeting were what he recom-mended. The committee, which is composed of men of high character and position, will work in accord with him. Thus there is a good prospect of seeing this magnificent bro rauge railway, that connects New York with St. Louis and all the great West, placed in a prosperous condition. It is probable that Mr. McHenry may be sent to the United States to emplish this. There is no doubt that under the new order of things the value of the stock and efficiency of the Atlantic and Great West ern Railway will be greatly increased.

Ben Butler Answered Ben Butler in a speech in Congress made very noisy, rash and precipitate charge agains the President the other day of having pardone a batch of deserters at the instigation of a democratic politician in West Virginia, in order to enable the men to vote the democratic ticket in that State at the election in October mountains of Europe. With Mount St. Elias. last. It appears from the facts that Butler slightly Johnson had as little effect as his great military attack on Fort Fisher. It turns out first, that the men pardoned were not deserters at all, which demolishes the primary clause in the charge. Next it appears that the men were not restored to their rights as citizens on the application of any politician, but by the recommendation of the surgeon of their division, who established the fact on his own knowledge that they never deserted, nor were they tried by ourt martial for desertion. In the last place it is shown that the pardon extended to these soldiers was not issued by the War Departmen until nearly a month after the election in West Virginia took place; consequently they were not pardoned for the purpose of voting. With these facts on the record what becomes of Ben Butler's malicious charge on the President Mr. Johnson has enough to carry on his shoulders without being burdened with such silly and groundless attacks as this. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

Receipts from Internal Revenue. The internal revenue receipts, according to the official statement, from the first of July, 1866, to the end of March, 1867, nine months of the fiscal year, amounted to two hundred and ourteen million dollars. The income tax has not yet been collected. Should the amount of this tax, when collected, equal that of 1866, the total internal revenue receipts for the year will exceed the estimates. It is probable that with the revival of business the income for the renaining quarter will be proportionately larger than that of any of the last three-quarters of the fiscal year. On the whole there is no reason to fear a deficiency of revenue from this source. The Treasury evidently will be in a rosperous condition when the Secretary his next financial exhibit. It is to be hoped that Congress will not take advantage of this to squander away the public money, as it has done lately, but that it will apply a porion of this large income to the liquidation of the national debt, and will reduce the burdens of taxation as much as possible.

A Fair Decision-Measure for Measure. Justice Hogan delivered a decision at the Tombs on Sunday morning, in the case of some young women who were brought before him, charged with disorderly conduct, to which no exception can be taken. It was alleged, and indeed proved by ocular testimony in court, that the dresses of the ladies were a little too short for propriety-s little too low and s little too high at the same time. The Judge decided that as a style of costume more of jectionable in this respect was adopted and olerated by the public at a certain theatre every night there was nothing disorderly in these four girls wearing an attire which was named company is not exempt. Where, then, evidently more modest. If the authorities and was the necessity for a special law in the

belligerent rights, the Monroe doctrine, and the the public recognise the ballet costumes of the Black Crook as the standard of morality in dress, why should not the police justices measure their decisions upon this point accordingly ?

The English Reform Bill.

in yesterday's Herald we gave some extracts from the speeches which were delivered in the House of Commons on the occasion of the introduction of the government Reform bill on the evening of the 19th ultimo. The remore which had already reached us as to the nature and character of the bill, and which have been duly noticed in these columns, are now proved to have been substantially correct. The speech with which Mr. Disraeli introduced the bill, though long, labored and ingenious, is by no means clear, or up to his usual mark of brilliancy. Although some of the members of the House complained, and not unjustly, of the vagueness and indefinite-ness of some of the Chancellor of the Exche-quer's statements, it is not difficult to lay hold

of the leading features of the bill.

The borough franchise is to be reduced to household rating, qualified by a two years' residence and personal payment of the poor rates. As the law now stands no one is entitled to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament who does not pay ten pounds in actual rent. This bill provides that every inhabitant who can give evidence that for two full years he has occupied a dwelling house within the limits of the borough, and has during that time paid all poor rates payable by him as the occupant of such premises shall be entitled to the benefit of the franchise.

The county franchise, which now stands at ten pounds actual rental, is to be reduced to fifteen pounds rental valuation, and to be qualified by a one year's residence and the personal payment of the rates.

There are two other franchises, one of which is based on education, and the other on property.

The educational franchise is intended to over graduates of universities, ordained priests or deacons of the Church of England, clergymen of all denominations, lawyers, medical practitioners and certificated schooln This franchise is qualified by one year's residence in the county or borough, as the case

The last or, as we have called it, the property franchise, gives the right of voting to all per sons who can prove on any first of July that for two years previous they have had a balance of fifty pounds in the savings bank, in their own sole name and for their own use; or who have a similar sum on similar conditions in the Bank of England or in the national funds ; or who have been charged in the shape of direc taxes (assessed on facome taxes) during the previous twelve months not less than twenty shiftings, and who on the 20th of July have paid all such taxes due by them up to the precoding 5th day of January.

All these who have the right of voting i

virtue of the payment of direct taxes will be entitled to a double vote in the event of their being occupants of rated households—that is,

if the rates have been duly paid.
Such, in substance, is the bill as set forth in the House of Commons on the evening of Tuesday, 19th ultimo. If we are to judge from the fierce though guarded attack of Mr. Gladstone. and from the general temper of the House on the occasion, there is but small chance of the bill passing into law. The dual voting Mr. one characterized as a "gigantic engine of fraud" and as "a proclamation of war of classes." As a whole it sadly wants simplicity. There is little doubt that it must either be greatly modified or entirely abandoned.

The Post Office Nite-Report of the Specia Committe

The Special Committee of the Common Counpointed to consider the propriety of repealing the resolution authorizing the sale of the lower portion of the City Hall Park for a Post Office site, made a report yesterday, in which they clearly set forth the objectionable features of the proposed sale. They show that the shape of the plot of ground is unfitted either for convenience or display in the architecture; that the property proposed to be disposed of for half a million dollars is worth from two million and a half to five millions; that the noise would render the Montion peculiarly illadapted for courts of law; and that the erection of the building in that part of Broadway, with the necessary accumulation of mail wagons, would seriously increase the obstruction of the lower portion of the city and augment all the evils of which the people are clamorous to be relieved. On these grounds they recommend the passage of a resolution repealing the authority to sell the objection able site to the general government.

At the same time a report was presented by Alderman Webber, from the Law Committee of the Common Council, urging that the city, by the passage of the former resolution, author-izing the sale, is in good faith called upon to carry the contract into effect. Alderman Webber forgets that the Common Council did not give its consent to the spoliation of the city, and that, independent of all other considerations, the attempt to dispose of a piece of property according to some estimates worth five million dollars for five hundred thousand should alone be sufficient to induce the Board to reconsider its action and stand forward for the protection of the city. The Law Committee's report was laid on the table by the significant vote of fourteen affirmative to nine in the negative. The report of the special committee was laid over for the present, at the request of the chairman. It should be taken up and acted upon at an early day, so that the general government may proceed at once to secure a desirable site for a Post Office in the old neighborhood of the Five Points or else-

Humbug by Act of Congress.

One of the latest acts of the present Congress was to pass a bill in relation to the "American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company of New York," giving it the "power and privilege to lay, land and operate its cables for twenty years," &c., &c. This bill was approved by the President. The necessity for the passage of such a bill is not obvious. In July, 1866, a law was enacted making the laying of cables over, under or across the waters of the United States" absolutely free to any companies what soever upon their subscribing to certain easy conditions conditions from which the above

esent case! Perhaps it was thought that the passage of this law might give the credulous iblic a notion that it conferred an exclusive privilege for twenty years. That supposition would help to sell stock, no doubt, though of course no such exclusive privilege could be given in view of the law of July, 1866.

The Revolution in Hayti.

There appears to have been a complete upset of the recently existing order of things in the republic of Hayti. If the reports that reach us are correct the insurgents had not only obtained possession of the capital, but President Getrard was actually on his way to Jamaica in a French man-of-war. Severa other French war vessels were expected at Port-au-Prince to enforce French claims; and it was regarded as not improbable that the return troops from Mexico, under Bazaine, would be called in to assist. All this is very curious. Hayti was once a French posses the language of its people is Fren France has always regarded its loss with mortification. It is a singular coincidence, to say the least of it, that this fresh revolution should break out just as the Mexican expeditionary force was on its way home and within easy reach of the island. If the French were again to secure possession of it it would compensate them for the disappointments of the Mexican expedition and help to pay the cost of it. Spain made a desperate effort to obtain St. Domingo, but failed, owing to the blundering manner in which she went about it. The European governments evidently regard the island as a prize worth securing, and re should not be at all astonished to learn that France had stirred up this fresh revolution in order to afford her a pretext for seining

Legislating in Albany for this City.

upon it.

There appears to be a great deal of useled work going on in the Legislature about subjects connected with this city, such as innumerable railroad jobs, new Tax Commissioners, the demands for an advance commutation for the Emigration Commission, and so forth. All this kind of legislation should be laid aside. The constitutional convention will meet in a few weeks, and we look to it to give us an entirely new and original system of government for the city from the start, which in the first place will embrace the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg inte one great metropolis. In the next place we want one responsible chief magistrate, who will make his own appointments, clothed solely with executive power, and having one Beard of Councilmen, whose power shall be strictly legislative, with authority to investigate charges against municipal officials. We then look to the convention to provide a wholesome government for the State, on the principles of the federal government. If this can be dense by the convention—and if proper mee are elected it can be done—there is no neces for any more laws at Albany for this They should be all dropped at once.

Important Veto Diemage from the Mayor. Mayor Hoffman yesterday transmitted a vet message to the Common Council, giving his objections to the ordinance authorizing the purchase of a twenty-five years file of the New YORK HERALD for the city library, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The Mayor in this important document acknowledges the great value of a file of the Henald extending back a quarter of a century, but he thinks it would be of no use in the city library. It would seem that he has but a poor opinion of the literary taste of our city officials.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO THE HERALD.

The Allied Propositions of Peace.

rived at Lisbon.

She brings the report that an American man-of-wa and gone up the Paraguay river, bearing a proposi from the allied South American Powers, contain basis of a negotiation for peace, to be submitted to Presi-

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. The Engric hitchell commenced the first week of a limited engagement at this favorite theatre last evening. The house was erowded from parquet to gallery by a highly fashionable audience. The piece presented was Fanchon, Miss Mitchell austaining of course the title role. The appearance of the fair comedienne was the signal for a most hearty ovation, and at the end of each act Miss Mitchell received an enthusiastic call before the curtain Miss Mitchell received an enthusiastic of each act Miss Mitchell received an enthusiastic call before the curtain. Miss Mitchell's impersonation of the christian markets of the Cricket is too well known to require any criticism; it will be sufficient to repeat the assertion that it is one of the most original and clever creations with which New York play goers are over delighted. Miss Mitchell was supported by Mr. James W. Collier in the character of Landry. This gentleman is fast gaining a prominent continuous upon the stage. His rendition of the rôle of Landry is worthy of praise, his acting being very natural and quite free from anything like stageyness. The support accorded by the stock company was in all respects good.

Stadt Theatre.
The Ragpicker of Paris, a drama of the se school, in five acts and a prologue, was produced at the his celebrated character of Jean. The annou his appearance in this character drew together a numer-cus audience, and the efforts of the actor were liberally applanded throughout the whole piece. He was ably sipported by the efficient company belonging to the es-tablishment.

With all due respect to Massaniello and Fra Diavelo with all due respect to Massaniello and Yra Dieselo, we give the Crown Diamonds the first place in Auber's exensive réperfoire, and hall their appearance at the Olympic last night as the brightest jewels in English or French opera. From first to last, from the beautifut, French opera. From first to last, from the beautiful, plantive opening andante of the overture to the concluding loyal chorus of the courtiers, amid the ruins of the monastry of St. Huberts, in the brilliant salons of the Minsser of Police and in the royal palace itself, fiash ever varying scintillations of melody and barmony and delicious soles, duets, tries, choruses and orchestration, form a crown of sparkling diamonds to the never tiresom dialogue that explains the romantic adventures of the joung Queen of Portugal. Beside such a work the Bohemian Girl, Maritana, Rose of Castile, and all that Bohemian Girl, Maritana, Rose of Castile, and all that Bohemian Girl, Maritana, Rose of Castile, and all that by the Richings troupe. Miss Richings is not a Louisa Pyne or a Naddi, but she sang the florid, trying music of Cttarina acceptably. Want of space forbids us entering into further details. We may add, however, that Castie, Campbell, Penkes, and, in particular, Mrs. Seguin, were excellent, and the chorus and orchestra seems reproche.

PERSONAL INTEL LIGENCE.

Governor S. E. Churchill, of Albion; General T. E. Shaokieford, of New York, and Z. Prati, of Pratisville, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Scrugham, of Yonkers, N. Y.; L. S. Adams, of San Francisco; Colonel George Hartman, of Virginia, and W. O. Cransbeld, of Panama, are stopping at the

Metropolitan Hotel.

Viscount Southwell, of England, and C. H. Thornton, of England, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Governor Levi Underwood, of Vermont; Colonel W. N. Dennison, of San Francisco, and M. De Beistegue, of Mexico, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; General J. E. Wool, of the United States Army, and Congressman C. T. Hulburd, of New York, are stopping at the Astor House.